## THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Victoria's Message to the Reassembled Parliament of Britain.

PEACEFUL INTENTIONS

Alfonso Not Yet Recognized as King of "a Great but Unfortunate Country."

Africa, Asia and Ireland All Cared For.

ADDRESSES IN REPLY VOTED IN BOTH HOUSES.

LONDON, Feb. 5, 1875. THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The Queen in her speech says :-MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN—My relations with all foreign Powers are friendly. The peace of Europe continues unbroken and I stast it will remain so. I shall do my endeavors

The Conference at Brussels on the usages of war has been concluded. My government has carefully examined the reports of its delibera-tions, but considering the importance of the principles involved and the widely divergent opinions therein expressed and the improbability of their reconciliation, 1 have rejused proposals

for further negotiations.
THE SPANISH MONARCHY. axist and Prince Alfonso has been called to the throne. The question of recognizing him, in consert with other Powers, is now before my government and a decision will not be long delayed. I parnestly hope that peace will be speedily restored to that great but unfortunate country.

THE EAST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE. Exertions for the suppression of the East African slave trade have not been relaxed. I con-Sciently trust they will result in the complete ex-tinction of the traffic, which is equally repugnant to numanity and injurious to legitimate com-PRIENDLY DIPLOMACY IN ASTA.

The differences between China and Japan, once threatening war, are now happily adjusted. I have searned with pleasure that my Minister at Pekin was largely instrumental in effecting this COLONIAL PROGRESS.

and progress throughout the colonies.

THE GOLD COAST. The Gold Coast shows a steady advance in the sstablishment of civil government. Peace has been maintained and slavery abelished. Henceforward there will be freedom there as elsewhere. I shall doubt ess have your concurrence in any measures which it shall be my duty to adopt, insuring a wise and humane system of native administration

An ample harvest has restored prosperity in india. By the blessing of Providence I was able to entirely avert the loss of life which was apprehended from lamine.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:— The finances are in a satisfactory condition. The trade of the country has somewhat failen short, but there has been general prosperity, supported by an excellent harvest. Reductions of laxation have led to a steady increase in the consies as contribute to the revenue.

WHAT IS BEST FOR IRELAND.

The Queen recommends the repeal of excep-Honal statutes in relation to the peace of Ireland, and the enactment of laws for the transfer of and and the reconstruction of the judicature. FOR THE PROPLE AT LARGE.

She also recommends the passage of acts for the improvement of the dwellings of the working ses, for the consolidation of the sanitary laws, to prevent the pollution of rivers, and for the es-tablishment of the office of Public Prosecutor.

PARLIAMENTARY ADDRESSES IN REPLY TO THE CROWN-WILL ALFONSO BE RECOGNIZED?

LONDON, Feb. 5-Night. In the House of Lords to-night the address in reply to the Queen's speech was moved and sec-

Earl Granville remarked that the list of new measures proposed by the government was meagre, and thought that to leave the question of the recognition of King Alionso open to Parlia-

mentary c. iticism was unprecedented.

The Duke of Richmond replied that the government would decide that question on its own respon-ibility.

ALFONSO'S CASE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons, during the debate on the address, the Marquis of Hartington said he trusted that Alionso would not be recognized as Eing of Spain until there was some proof that he would rule in accordance with the wisnes of his people.

The address was adopted in both houses.

THE WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

The weather throughout England to-day is fair.

SPAIN.

THE ALFONSIST ARMY ADVANCING SUCCESSFULLY. MADRID, Feb. 5, 1875. The national troops continued to meet with success in their operations against the Carlists. It is reported that the insurgents are demor

SENOR ECRRILLA PERMITTED TO TRAVEL ABROAD. LONDON, Feb. 5, 1875.

has requested Senor Zorrilla to travel abroad in consequence of detection in an intrigue with the republicans.

Senor Zorrilla left Madrid for Paris to-night.

FRANCE.

THE ASSEMBLY IN RECESS—PRECAUTION AGAINST MONARCHIST PRESIDENTS. PARIS. Feb. 5, 1875. The Assembly has adjourned until Thursday

next, without taking final action on the Ventavon

M. Colomber, a legitimist, intends to introduce an amendment making members of the royal and imperial dynasties ineligible to the Presidency.

CHINA.

LONDON, Feb. 5, 1875. Tsaetlen, son of Prince Chun, has been proclaimed Emperor of China.

BROWN'S MANLY DEFENCE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 5, 1875. In the House of Representatives to-day a resolu-tion was introduced thanking Mr. Brown, of Kenthucky, for his manly defence in Congress of the South and his denunciation of Mr. Butler. The Legislature will hold a cancus on the ques-tion of calling a convention, and it is thought it will be called. The public debt question is to be considered by the Senate next week.

DECLINATION OF AN EPISCOPATE.

TOLEDO, Obio, Feb. 5, 1875. Rev. Leighton Coleman has formally declined he episcopate of the Northern Wisconsin discess, which he was recently elected. THE PAPACY.

AUSTRO-GERMAN OPINION OF CARDINAL BAUSCE ER'S CANDIDATURE FOR THE TIARA.

LONDON, Peb. 5, 1875. The Times' special despatch from Rome says efforts have been made in ecclesiastical circles to ascertain whether the Austrian government is inclined to support Cardinal Rauscher's election to the Papacy; but that government has declined to interiers, fearing that it will oe held responsible by Germany for the policy of the new Pope. THE POLITICAL ASPECT.

It is thought that the conservatives of Austria would favor the candidacy of Cardinal Rauscher if

they should succeed to power.
SEETCH OF CARDINAL RAUSCHER. His Eminence Joseph Othmar Rauscher, Cardinal Prince Archbishop of Vienna, is in the seventyseventh year of his age. He was born in Vienn on the 6th of October in the year 1797, and entered the ministry of the Church at an early age. He was created Cardinal on the 17th of December in the year 1855, and is regarded as one of the most eminent members of the Sacred College. The Church generally objects, it is said, to the idea of his elevation to the Pontificate, on the ground of his very advanced age. His rule would, in the natural course of events, be very brief, and it is thought that the Catholic clergy, speaking uni versally, are adverse to the idea of having two Papal elections within a brief period of time, if the contingeny can be wisely avoided.

MEXICO.

MOB VIOLENCE AGAINST A PROTESTANT CHURCH-THE CLERGYMAN ESCAPES TO AN AMERICAN WAR SHIP-A CHARGE BY THE MILITARY-FIVE PERSONS KILLED AND MANY WOUNDED

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 1, On the evening of the 26th uit. a mob attacked the Protestant church recently established in Aca-pulco by the Rev. M. N. Hutchinson, Superintendent of the Presbyterian mission. The rioters were armed with machetes and rifles.

Mr. Hutchinson escaped and took refuge on a United States man-of-war in the barbor.
THE MOS DISPERSED BY THE MILITARY.

General Mejia, commandant of the castle, ordered out the troops and charged upon the mob. Four Mexicans and one American were killed, and eleven others were wounded. Among the latter was Mejia's adjutant. None of the rioters have been arrested A JUDICIAL INVESTIGATION.

An investigation is in progress and reinforce-

The State government of Oaxaca nas offered large cash premiums to encourage the production and exportation of coffee and augar.

ments have been sent to the city to protect the judge who is taking testimony.

SPANISH MILITARY OPERATIONS AGAINST THE INSURGENTS UNDER GOMEZ-SEVERAL PLAN-TATIONS BURNED BY THE REBRIA-GENERAL. CONCHA TO TAKE THE FIELD AS A VOLUNTEER HAVANA, Feb. 5, 1875. The following intelligence is published as off-

cial:—

The insurgent commander Gomes succeeded until now in avoiding the commis of Generals Espondas and Valeras. He sent a portion of his cavairy, under Sanguili, to the jurisdiction of Trinidad, and another detachment, under Gonzelez, to Santa Clara and Cleinusgos. The first body was cosely pressed by the Spanisrds. At one time it was on the point of losing its horses and was finally obliged to retreat.

The detachment under Gonzalez was more fortunate, and after an engagement with the Spanish forces, managed to penetrate into some settlements and burn three or lour plantations.

Different squadrons of cavairy have been ordered to concentrate on and reploree the defensive line from Cleniusgos to Santa Clara, and when they arrive there they will make it difficult for Gonzalez to continue his raids.

CONCHA'S PLAN OF PREMIUMS FOR LOYALIT.

CONCHA'S PLAN OF PREMIUMS POB LOYALTY The announcement is also made that the Cap tain General has asked for authority from Madrid to sell at auction all the embargoed properties of insurgents who have been condemned by the proper tribunals, and with the proceeds indemnify those loyal subjects who have lost their fortunes by the torch of the rebels.

VOLUNTEERING. The volunteers of Alacranes have offered their services to the government.

It is positively stated that Captain General

volunteers, and command them in person until CAVALRY REINFORCEMENTS ORDERED OUT. Meanwhile orders have been issued for the to take the field and advance into the jurisdiction

HAVANA MARKETS.

Gold, 216. Exchange fire. On the United States, short signt, currency, 85 a 85 premium; sixty davs, gold, 109 a 110 premium; short sight, 111 a 112 premium; on Loudon, 134 a 136 premium; on Paris, 111 a 112 premium. Sugar active; No. 12, Dutch standard, 14% a 15 reais per arrobe.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 5, 1875. The Senate to-day unanimously passed the House resolution, previously telegraphed, calling the Irwin charges, in connection with the Pacific Mail subsidy, or resign his seat in the Thirty-fourth

Congress.

The vote for United States Senator, taken today, was without significance.

Active negotiations are in progress between the
democrats and Governor Davis. The latter is, on
abundant authority, ready to abandon his previous party affiliations and subscribe to the democratic platform, and to divide his patronage as
Senator with the democrats in case he is elected.

WEST VIRGINIA.

CHARLESTON, Peb. 5, 1875. In the Legislature, this afternoon, a joint ballot for United States Senator resulted as follows:-Walker, 21; Price, 16; Johnson, 13: Bennett, 20;

Scott, 5.

At a caucus held here the name of Mr. Price was withdrawn as a candidate for United States Senator, and eulogies passed on Walker, organg his election. Three ballots were taken with no effect, but Walker was a

FLORIDA.

TALLAHASSES, Feb. 5, 1875. One ballot for United States Senator was taken to-day. Jones received twenty-two votes, and the balance was scattered among eighteen different candidates. Both parties are completely demor-alized.

SENATOR CARPENTER'S OVATION.

THE DEFEATED SENATOR'S ARRIVAL IN MIL

WAUKEE-ENTHUSIASM OF HIS ADMIRERS. MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 5, 1875. MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 5, 1875.
Senator Carpenter arrived in this city to-night from Madison. He was met at the depot oy about one thousand citizens, who detached the horses from his sleigh and drew him through the principal streets amid enthusiastic demonstrations.

At the Marshall House he made a brief response, promising to address his lellow citizens before his departure for Washington.

THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

CONGRATULATIONS TO ANDREW JOHNSON BY MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE-ATTEMPTS TO MEMBERS OF REDUCE TAXATION.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 5, 1875.

The members of the Legislature who voted against Andrew Johnson called on him before leaving for Memphis to-night, and expressed their gratification at the manner in which his election had been received all over the country.

A resolution reducing the state taxes to twenty-five cents was offered in the Legislature to-day. Action was postponed for three weeks.

OBITUARY.

MISS CARRIE JONES, THE ACTRESS. Miss Carrie Jones, a young actress of great promise, attached to the Boston Theatre, died suddenly in Boston last night, after a brief illness. WASHINGTON.

Close of the Civil Rights Debate in the House.

THE REVENUE PROBLEM.

Democratic View of the Treasury Dilemma.

MORE MILITARY INTERFERENCE.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1875. THE PASSAGE OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL-BUT-LEB COMMITS AN OFFENSIVE ATTACK ON MR. BROWN-DEMOCRATS VOTING AGAINST THEIR OWN PLATFORM-FINAL SUCCESS OF THE MEASURE DOUBTFUL.

The Civil Rights bill has passed the House at last, but in such shape that it is very doubtiul if it will be accepted by the Senate. The school clause considerable number of republicans believed it to be injudicious. But many republican Senators, however, believe that the bill is of fittle importance without the school clause; and, while the cratic Senators will of course oppose the whole bill, there will be an effort by republi reinsert the school clause. The House met at ten o'clock in good humor, and by the time it took up the bill the galleries were densely crowded and the floor held many visitors. A proposition was even made to admit ladies to the floor, but it was negatived. Several members spoke of the day as a solemn one, but the solemnity was not entirely unbroken and did not prove to be oppressive. General Butler, as manager of the bill, allowed fifteen minutes to Mr. Phelps, of New Jersey (republican), who spoke against the whole bill as contrary to the constitution and as proposing things which cannot be accomplished by legislation. He opposed especially the school clause as certain to destroy the common school system of the Southern States. Mr. Phelps was complimented by a number of republicans for the courage with which he spoke his mind against a party measure. Mr. Shanks offered as a pream-ble to the bill what he called an extract from the democratic platform of 1872, in favor of equal and exact justice to all men, which created some vote for or against this, but it was discovered that Mr. Shanks had added a clause not in the piatform-"Whereas it is the duty of government to enact general principles into laws"-and lor holding that it is rather the duty of Congress to enact the laws only in accordance with the general principles laid down in the constitution, as one democratic member said. After some reyesterday the hero of the day, apset his ketcle of upon Mr. Brown, of Kentucky, for which he was called to order, and his words were ordered to be that he is seldom offensive to his opponents with-out being also offensive to the whole House. The scene and the work of to-day reminded many old frequenters of the House of the days when, under the leadership of Thaddeus Stevens, strong measures against the South were pushed through, knew how to use even more severe language than General Butler, he had the skill to do it in such a way as to carry with him at least his own side to turn the laugh against his antagonists. Mr. Butler, unluckily for himself, olten excites sympathy for those he attacks, and, though he has great readiness in rough repartee, ne has not the sharp wit or the quick humor of "Uncle Thad," When Mr. Shanks proposed to make a part of the democratic platform the pre-amble of the Civil Rights bill, Mr. Potter. of New York, asked nim to take a little more, and offered as an addition a further "plank," section 4 of the democratic platform, "That local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized power;" but the republicans refused

is a very decided step toward centralization. HIS EXCELLENCY'S VETO PRARED. It is asserted here to-night that even if the enate should agree to the Civil Rights bill, or if it should be arranged by a conference committee,

OF THE HOUSE. sufficiently droil. The colored people of Washington have taken an intense and even painful interest in the discussion of the measure, hundreds of them crowding the galleries every day. This afternoon a poor negro, having neard the Speaker declare that the bill was adopted by the House, and having had his head muddled, perhaps, by discussions of the great transportation problems and subsidy questions, got into a car and declined to pay his fare, quietly declaring that his people had now the right to ride free on the cars. The conauctor was not able to persuade a man who had just seen a Civil Rights bill passed under his very nose, and the poor fellow had to be turned out of

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb 5, 1875. THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE PUZZLING

OVER THE NEEDS OF THE TREASURY-DEWO-CRATIC VIEW OF THE SINKING FUND AND THE ALLEGED DEFICIT-OPPOSING INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

The Committee of Ways and Means met the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-night to hear his views on increased taxation. The meeting yesterveloped, with slight exceptions, the same views as were given in these despatches of the 3d inst. The proposition simply to restore the duty on tea and coffee was voted down, but the proposition to tax coffee, sugar, whiskey, tobacco and to restore the ten per cent duty received a majority vote. The democratic members, Messra. Wood, Beck and Niblack, it is understood, are agreed that the sinking fund is not in default, but agreed that the sinking fund is not in default, but, according to the law of 1862, \$126,000,000 in excess of the required amount; that the cash in hand is far in excess of the alleged deficit, according to the Treasury statement, while the receipts from internal revenue are so far in excess of the estimates for the fiscal year; that the customs receipts are daily increasing, and the report of deficits is fallacious as regards the estimates. Finally, that a judicious use of the means at hand, with the increasing revenues, would make increased taxation unnecessary it it is only to meet the requirements of the Treasury as set forth by the Secretary. Mr. Wood will jurther urge that, if increased revenue is necessary, it can be more surely got by a reduction of the tariff on a series of articles. This is certainly the attitude of the democrats, who are not unsup-ported by their republican colleagues, and while the votes already taken by the committee were only tentative, there can be little doubt that, as a party measure, the duty will be put upon the five articles enumerated, with the ten per cent hor zontal reduction restored. On this point, man, taxes issue with his republican colleagues. in reply to a letter from a manufacturing firm in his district, which Mr. Kelley has, at their request, given them permission to publish, he says:-

"Yours of yesterday, covering memorial of yourself and workingment to the senate and House, is
at hand. I will present one to the House and sec
that Senator Scott presents the other. The time
has, in my judgment, come when the people must,
as you suggest, investigate industrial and
financial questions and stand by their convictions,
irrespective of party, or widespread ruin will
overtake us. This Congress by the votes of the

leading men of beth parties, struck from the current money of the realm \$18,000,000, reducing the volume of greenbacks from \$400,000,000 to \$382,000,000. By a subsequent act it has shown that these party leaders do not dread an expansion of the volume of currency, inasmuch as they sustained this law which allows the moneyed men to issue; any amount of national bank notes, they can keep a circulation with profit to themselves; and now, for want of those \$18,000,000 the Treasury finds itself nearly bankrupt and is appealing to Congress to add \$40,000,000 per annum to the taxes of the people, and that in a form well calculated to further depress the industries of the country by imposing duties on tea and coffee and on a wast variety of raw material which cannot be produced in this country, which are now admitted free of duty and which will continue to be admitted free of duty and which will continue to be admitted free of duty by rival countries, such as England, France, Beigium and Germany. This course seems to me to be succidal, and I wonder that our manufacturers sit quietly under it. Fours very truly, WILLIAM D. KELLEY.

Mr. Sheldon, of Louisiana, represents solely the Mr. Sheldon, of Louisiana, represents solely the

sugar interest, and a large number of the planters are here urging Sheldon's proposition to in-crease the duty one-half per cent on all grades of imported sugars. This he hopes will, with a corresponding increase on molesses, give an increase of fully \$10,000,000. Another argument in favor of this increase is that it will begin to yield revenue immediately, as the stock of sugar in this country is not large and the demand is always steady. Another important point which puzzles the committee is in regard to the articles in tranmajority of the committee are of the opinion that all goods should be taxed that are in bond when the bill goes into effect, and that the tax on tea and coffee, if imposed, should extend to cargoes in port on that day also. The reason for this is that merchants are known to have anticipated the invoices of these articles, which will be on ship-board when the bill passes. Again it is argued that while tea and coffee are now on the free list, and not subject to bonded entry, it would be unarticles and tax imports in bond. The increased revenue from the studen withdrawal of goods in bond will, it is further contended, be sufficient for all the purposes of the Treasury during the re-maining months of the fiscal year, and will enable the Secretary to resume gold sales on the 1st of

THE EDGEFIELD TROUBLES REQUIRING MILITARY

The troubles in Edgefield county. S. withstanding the action of Governor Chamber-lain, require the presence of federal troops to maintain peace and order, and General McDowell has ordered a company of infantry to be stationed at the county seat.

EXPECTED MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY OF

It is understood that His Excellency the President will, early next week, send to Congress a special message on Arkansas matrers, urging a settlement of the question, if it is possible to be done by legislation.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1875. REVOCATION OF THE ORDER TRANSFERRING THE SUPERVISORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The order changing the locations of the Super visors of Internal Revenue has been formally re-

LOUISIANA.

PROGREDINGS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL COM MITTER TESTERDAY-A FIGHTING EDITOR'S OPINIONS-WITHDBAVAL OF UNITED STATES

TROOPS THE CURE FOR THE TROUBLE. In the cross-examination of Mr. Hunter, editor of the Caucasian, before the Congressional Committee yesterday, Mr. Frye read several letters from that paper, and asked the witness if such in the affirmative. One of the articles called President Grant an "Injamous drunkard and knave." Another item could be construed directly into revolutionary advice. It asserted that no

Witness said :- My associate editor participated in the Grant parish massacre; the republican newspaper in Rapides was mobbed and the mate-rial destroyed; the persons who dra it were employés of a democratic newspaper; my father, R. L. Sunter, is a last ditch democrat; the letter now produced, stating that there was intimidation of men in Rapides parish at the election, is in the nandwriting of R. A. Hunter, who, being present and stating that the letter was private and not intended for publication, Mr. Frye withdrewit. To Mr. Hoar-We were prepared with force if it were necessary to seat our candidates: if the police had not interfered we should have left the members to settle it themselves; if the police had not interfered and the United States troops had not been present there would have been some-body hurt on the 4th of January; I was prepared myself to come down with ten or twelve armed men to protect our members in their rights as we ployés of a democratic newspaper; my father, R.

men to protect our memoers in their rights as we considered them; I nad been through the war, and nor myself could hold my own; fi(y-nine colored men were killed at Colfax, and two white men nied; the Contaction praised the men who took part in the Colfax massacre; lapproved of it, and the colfax has been took part in the Colfax massacre; lapproved of it, and the colfax affair can be as it did not less than 1,000 nigrers would have been killed later.

""PROPLE OF A QUIET DISPOSITION."

Louis Texada to Mr. Marshall—I reside in Rapides parist; believe the people of my parish are of a quiet disposition; concur in most of Mr. Hunter's evidence.

To Mr. Hoar—I think there were impediments thrown in the way of some colored men at the election of 1872; about 200 colored men voted the McKhery ticket; about 100 men remained away from the polis.

To Mr. Marshall—Mr. Stafford, of Rapides, stated that he was at the Colfax anist; he still enjoys the conditiones of our people, and was, as we claim, elected on the conservative ticket at the liquid in the case; men believed they were fighing in the case; men believed they were fighing in the case; am a planter and own a planter who of 4,000 acres.

To Mr. Wheeler—My remedy to restore peace to Louisana would be to install the men elected in 1872; there is no leeling against the United States government; think that Grant could withdraw the troops and we would take care of Kellogg; we would have the House of Representatives; think the people would then support Governor Kellogg; if he had the power, would accord the people their rights and make a tolerably fair administration; those who surround him are objectionable persons, as he is too west, the state of the men seed of the continuation of the people would then support Governor Kellogg; in he had the power, would accord the people their rights and make a tolerably fair administration; those who surround him are objectionable persons, as he is too west.

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were cast for the conservative ticket, which, owing to a compromise between the whites and blacks, would have swept the entire parish but for the extraordinary efforts put forth by the Kellogg party; there was no intimidation of republicaus, and we determined there should be none; the magistrates, Judge Metz and others, are regarded as very corrupt men; I own a part of a sagar plantation, which cost \$37,000; cannot tell the value of such property now; voted, though a republican, against his ticket because the honest men on the ticket had their hands tied.

THE INDIANS.

REPORT OF A CONSIDERABLE FIGHT IN THE SAN ANTOINE COUNTRY-SURRENDER OF MUN-GRY AND REPENTANT SAVAGES AT THE AGEN-

WASHINGTON, Peb. 5, 1875.

WASHINGTON, Peb. 5, 1875.

The following report has been received here:—
OPFICE OF THE KIOWA AND COMANGES AGENCY, I. T., Jan. 27, 1875.

Hon. E. P. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Adairs, Washington, D. C.:—
Big Bow, tae Kiowa chief, with four men and twelve women and children, came in to-day and surrendered and was allowed to go to camp. He says he as not engaged in any tostile acts during the past season. He reports a fight at some point in Texas between the Quahada and a lew Noconee Comanches and some Texas soldiers, in which lack Heard and Sack Horse, two Quahada chiefs, were klifed, and also thritten others, Quahada and Noconees, among them Horse Back's (the Noconee chief's) son, Horse Back cut off his nair and went into mourning for him. Big flow said the party had been on a raid into Texas and were returning. They had encamped near the Rio Grande and were surprised and ambushed. From his report it was in the San Antonio country, General Davidson to-day released from the icebouse prison twenty-seven young Klowas, against whom no charges could be jound. They were allowed to go to the same of them selves as fully released until seven young Klowas, against whom no charges could be jound. They were allowed to go to the camp of their people, but not to consider themselves as fully released until such instructions should be received from Washington, the chiefs arguing that should the rearrest of any of them be directed they would become responsible for them and return them. Considering the possibility of a removal, and as an increased restraint over them, in awe regarded this course as better than to have them inly released at once, as, should their removal oe occided upon, it might be an influence to work upon. Some of them were enrolled and fied at the time of the Wichita fight, and went into the Cheyenne agency with Satanta and surrendered. The others came in here of their own accord and surrendered. The officer in charge reported that no charge could be made against them, and hence they were released from prison. There are still sixteen confined in the guardhouse. Big Bow reports the Indians belonging to this agency who are still out as anxious to come in on some terms. He says a part of the Quahauas are aiready on the way in and others will follow; that the Klowas are as anxious as the others to come, and that a part of the Cheyennes are anxious to have peace on some terms. He reports the two captive girls, who are Germans, as still in the possession of the Cheyennes. Very respectfully, &c.,

PRINCETON COLLEGE.

PRINCETON COLLEGE.

THE DIPHTHERIA EPIDEMIC DENIED BY THE AUTHORITIES

The report that dipatheria is prevalent among the students at Princeton College is contradicted by Rev. Dr. McCosh and other gentlemen connected with the institution. A HERALD reporter risited Princeton yes erday to investigate the matter and learned that the rumor had its inception in the mischievous imaginations of some of the order to have a series of holidays. Dr. McCosh stated that about twenty students are confined to their rooms, suffering from a disease somewhat similar to what is now raging in New York and New Jersey, which he terms sore throat, brought on by cold. He further stated that there is not a single case of infectious disease in the

a single case of infectious disease in the college, and that the parents of the students need not be alarmed in the least. Nine-tentus of the students met him in class yesterday, all of whom seemed to be in first rate health.

Dr. Wikoff, one of the visiting physicians, said that he attended the majority of the students, and he had found no cases of diphtheria. There is a disease prevailing all over town which is known as "olitoriar pharyngitis," or inflammation in the throat. This is a poison prevailing as an epidemic, and the cases last from five to ten days at a time. He would not be at all surprised though if diphtheria would visit Princeton during the present winter, as it was very prevalent in other parts of the country.

Dr. H. J. Lytic, another physician of the college, states that he had attended four cases of diphtheria in a mild form among the students. They were not all dangerous. He could not call the disease by any other name, although he had heard that other physicians did not believe it was diphtheria. The probability is there will be no more cases during the present winter. There was no reason for alarm.

Dr. O. H. Bartine agreed with the foregoing

or alarm.
Dr. O. H. Bartine agreed with the foregoing

Dr. O. H. Bartine agreed with the foregoing statement.

A prominent citizen of Princeton told the reporter that he had overheard a conversation in a boarding house where students zlopped in reference to some sensation they were about to make in order to get away from the college at examination time, because they had not studied for that event and hence were not prepared.

Apparently in confirmation of the conspirator theory comes a second letter similar in tenor to the one published jesterday, which we give:

Princeron. N. J., Feb. 5, 1875. PRINCETOR N. J., Feb. 5, 1875.
To the Epitor of the Herald:
The Princeton epidemic is spreading at a frightful rate. Many of the students are taking their departure, although contrary to the express orders of the faculty

LADY WASHINGTON RECEPTION.

An enthusiastic meeting of the ladies connected with the Lady Washington Reception, which is to take place February 22 at the Academy of Music, Hotel, pursuant to a call of the Executive com-

Hotel, pursuant to a call of the Executive committee. Great interest was maniested by all present. The following named ladies were unanimously elected to the various offices:—

Mrs. Judge Rosevett President.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor, First Vice President.

Mrs. Junge Brady, Second Vice President.

Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow, Third Vice President.

Mrs. Edward Cooper, Fourth Vice President.

Mrs. Aigernon S. Sullivan, Secretary.

The meeting adjourned to meet this evening at eight o'clock, at the Fiith Avenue Hotel, parlor No. L.

AN ENGINE AXLE BREAKS.

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